Overview

- What are the strengths and limitations of humans that are most relevant to virtual environments and how we design for use?
- How do we evaluate systems based on user-centric analysis?

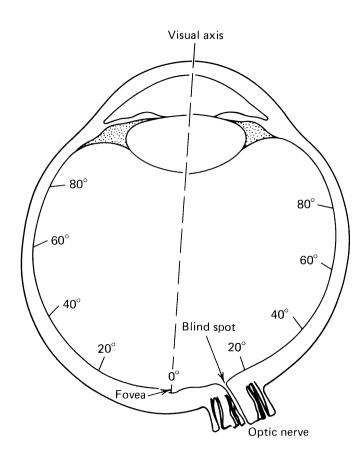


Perception

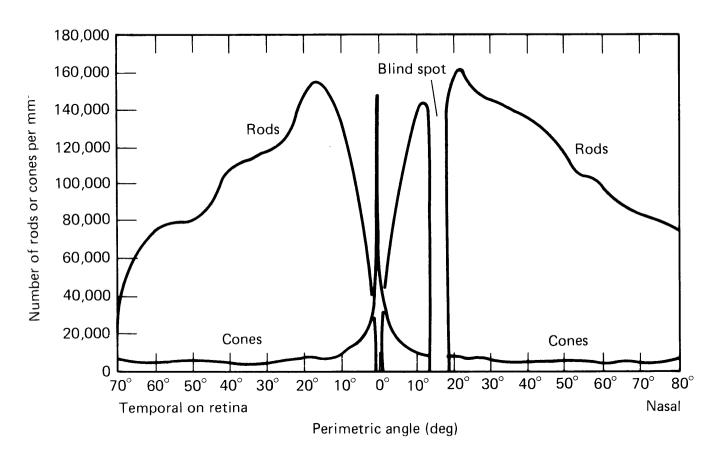
- Vision
- Hearing
- Haptics/Touch
- Olfaction



Vision

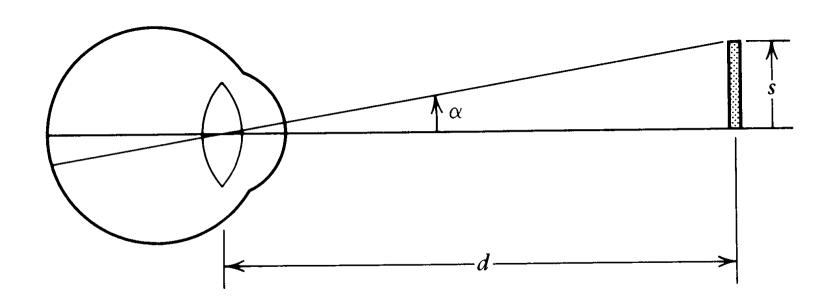


Rods and Cones



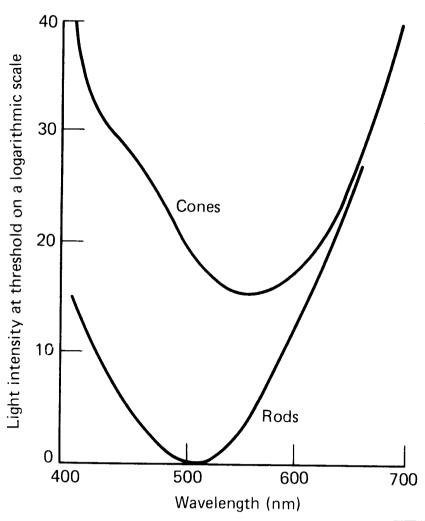
Virtual Environment Technology
Humans

The Visual Angle

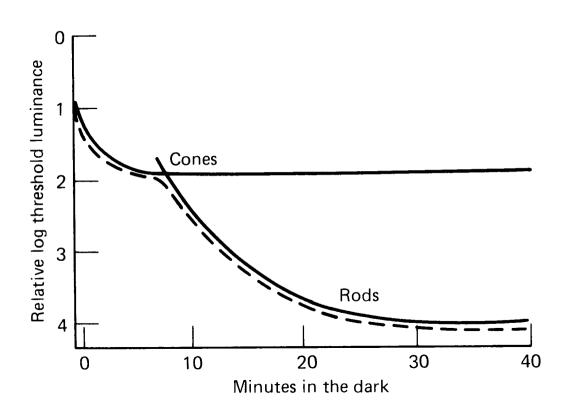




Intensity

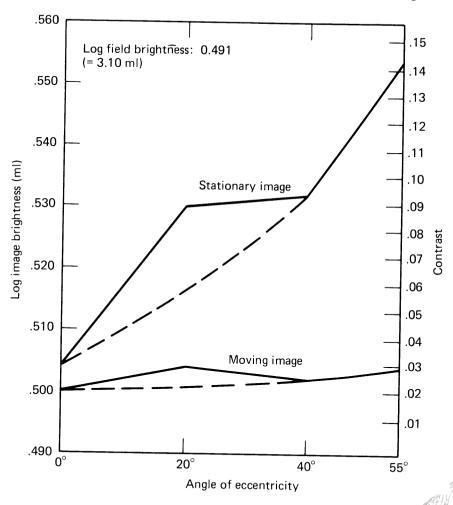


Dark Adaptation

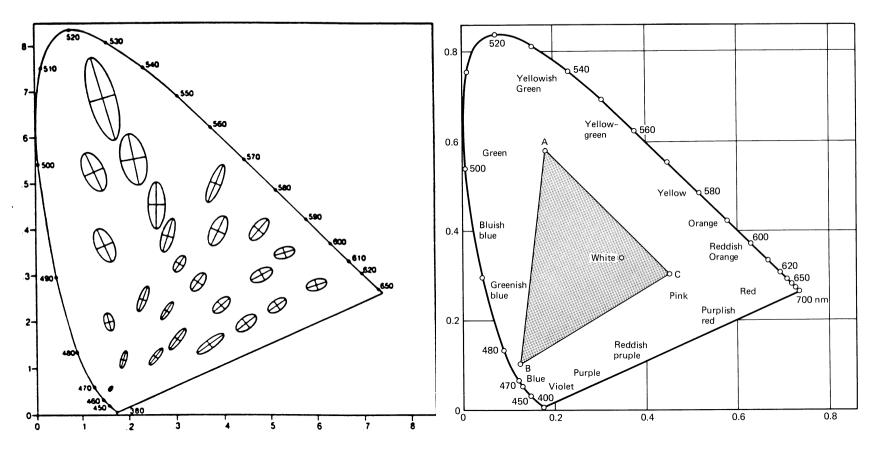




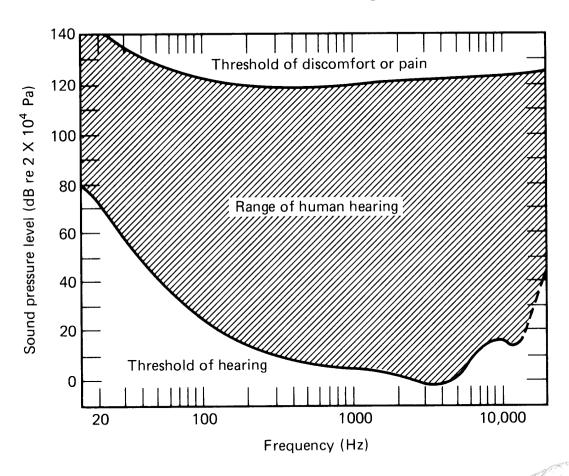
Contrast Sensitivity



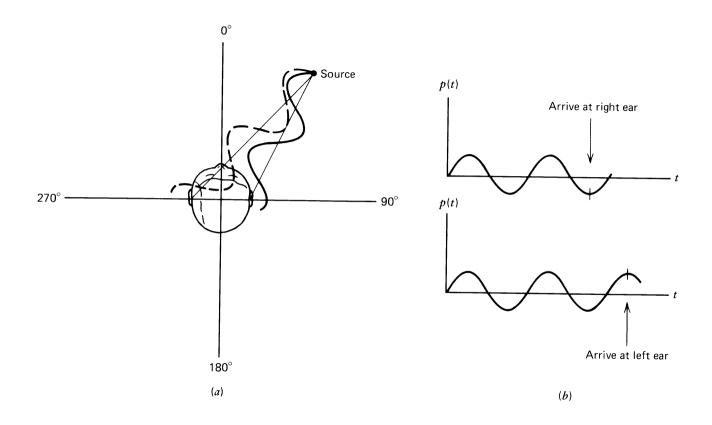
Color Perception



Aural Perception

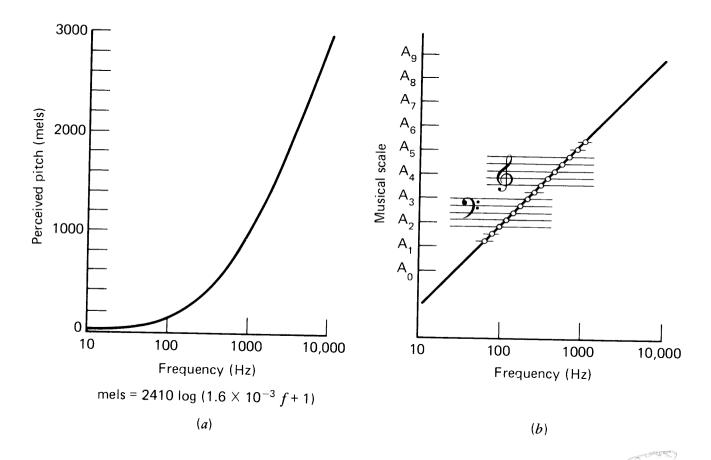


Binaural Hearing

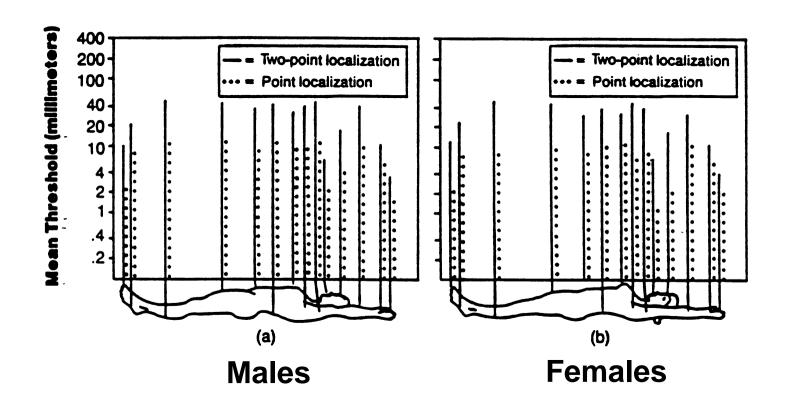




Pitch Perception



Force Perception

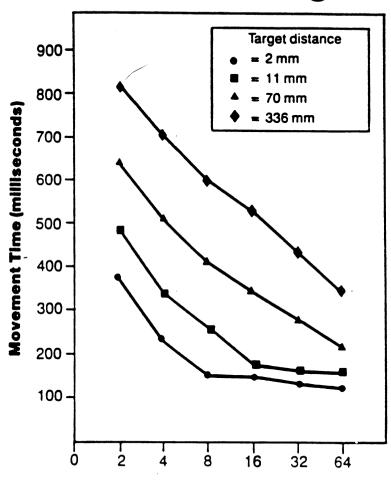


Motor Functions

- Walking
- Pointing
- Manipulation

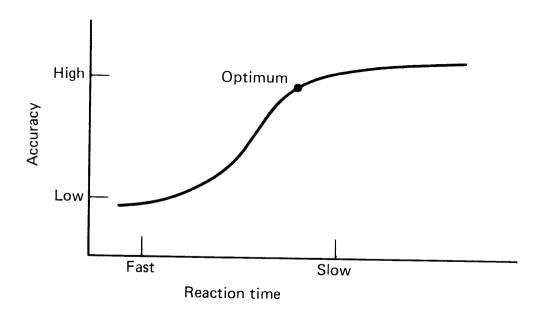


Pointing



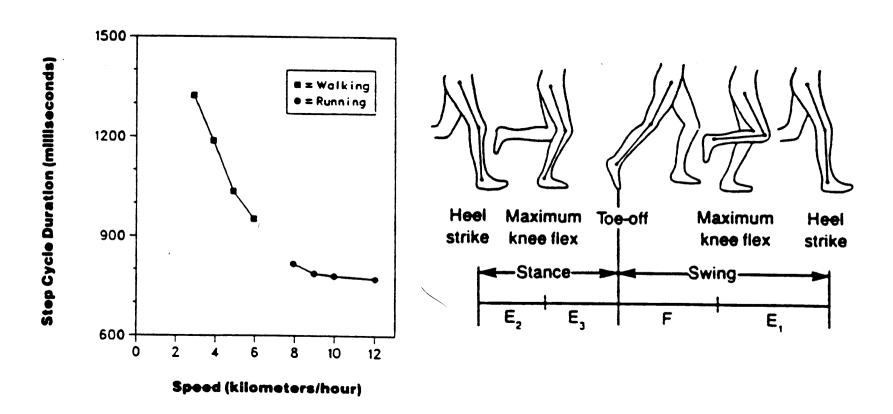
Target Diameter (millimeters)

Reaction Time





Walking



Cognition

- Memory
- Attention
- Planning
- Training/Learning



Two-Crucial Bottlenecks

- Navigation
- Cybersickness



Navigation

Rarely the primary task

- Consists of wayfinding and locomotion
- Navigation cues
- Organization of space, content structuring
- Path following
- Search behaviors
- Exploration, Different from searching?



Cybersickness

- Visual-vestibular mismatch
- Field of view issues
- Flicker effect
- Latency issues
- Proprioception
- Control in locomotion



VE's for Training

- Used very often as motivation for systems, but very little data supports this use
- Navigation training
- Surgical training
- Flight simulation



User-Centric Evaluation

 A system is not judged by its functionality but rather by its benefit to its users

USER PERFORMANCE IS THE EVALUATION CRITERIA

